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EXPLANATION

OF THE

CONDUCT

OF THE

FRENCH GOVERNMENT

IN THEIR

Late Negotiation

WITH THE

AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS.

LONDON:

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LONDON

PRINTED BY JAMES JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD

1840

MDCCCXL

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EXPLANATION,

&c.

THE American and English newspapers have recently blazed abroad the most extraordinary communications which the Plenipotentiaries from the United States have deemed it their duty to address to their Government: as far as it regards these Plenipotentiaries, it will stand a deplorable monument of credulity and contradictions; and as far as it regards that Government, it stands a still more deplorable proof of wanton provocation.

From the stubborn evidence of facts, and from the very words of those Plenipotentiaries themselves, it will be necessary to show their inconceivable error—it is necessary, both by the force of reason, and even by a mere feeling for the happiness of the two Republics, to answer a provocation, which is so evidently suggested by the British Government.

It is the obvious intentions of that Government, after having exerted in vain so many ridiculous efforts against the French Republic, to or-

ganize and foment corruption around us. Driven to despair by beholding the many glorious treaties of peace which the French Republic has concluded, it flattered itself with the idea, that by its own perfidious arts, it might rekindle the former wars in Europe, and stir up against France a new war in America. But the whole of this system of British corruption shall be unveiled and defeated, and the American people shall not be left blind to the depth of the precipice into which their old oppressors are endeavouring to drive them.

For a length of time the French Republic has remonstrated, and undoubtedly on good grounds, against the unobservance of the most important points of the Convention which took place in 1788, between France and the United States—Hostilities at sea soon gave rise to more exasperating grievances; it was in vain that the Republic sacrificed the armaments which might have compromised the American neutrality. The most lawful of these armaments were afterwards contested. The French ships experienced a thousand irritating vexations. Their prizes were no longer secured under the protection of treaties. The courts of justice claimed the right of taking cognizance of them; long and expensive litigations discouraged the prize masters; nor was it long before the French ports in the two worlds were declared in a state of blockade by British proclamations; the ships that sailed from them were stopped on the vague suspicion of their carrying goods belonging to the enemy; and such ships as carried thither provisions, were driven from their destination. On the other hand, the English ships of war had free access

access to the American ports, after having seized upon French property, or what they pretended to be such ; they there became by degrees stationary, and made the ports so many depôts of arms, from which they run out to attack the French, and such Americans as were in intercourse with France. Meantime, the Republic contented itself with appealing to the faith of its treaties with the United States, and with pressing the Government of the United States to enforce respect to their own neutrality. They answered the Republic by a treaty negotiated and concluded clandestinely with Great Britain.

Has this treaty even the effect of assisting the neutrality of the United States ?—No ; it authorizes the presence of the English ships of war in their harbours ; it grants to England certain privileges, which, even in the midst of war, favours its interests to the detriment of those of France ; it enables England to adopt the easiest means of starving France and her colonies ; it sacrifices the generous principles laid down to secure the independence of the seas in former treaties.

France prefers her complaints—but they are eluded by prevarication and digressions, while no attempt is made to touch on the main ground of the question. Satisfaction is called for, but none is offered—they hold forth nothing but the grievances experienced by the United States, while they pass over those which they have made France endure. The Treaty of 1788 is more and more annulled, and a decisive blow is struck against the French cruisers in the American seas, by the prohibition against their selling their prizes. The Republic is compelled, in order to manifest a resentment

ment but too long suspended, and to bring the negotiation to a close, to avail itself of the very clauses of the English Treaty ; at length, however, the United States, only made sensible of their conduct by the fatal consequences which it has brought upon them, have apparently shewn a disposition to come to an understanding.

For that purpose, three commissioners have been sent to the French Republic ; two of them, General Pinckney and Mr. Marshall, betrayed against France prejudices which they brought from America, or which they imbibed from the kind of connexion which they soon took care to form here ; Mr. Gerry evinced more impartiality, and a more earnest desire to listen favourably to every thing that might reconcile the two Republics.

From this ill-assorted assemblage, and which discovered a disposition of a nature by no means conciliatory, it was natural there should result, and there resulted in effect, an oblique embarrassed conduct on the part of the Commissioners ; hence their uniform reluctance to do any thing that could pacify, and their eagerness to write every thing that could exasperate.

They at first expressed a desire to be acknowledged ; but they were called upon as a previous condition, for explanation of certain phrases pointedly insulting to the French Republic, and which phrases stood prominent in the opening Speech delivered by the President of the United States. This request they have done more than refuse ; they would not even conceive its tendency, but had recourse to ungrounded recriminations. There soon appeared an inclination to spare them the embarrassment

barrassment of a disavowal; and with a view to detach them from England, and to equalize the balance which so strongly preponderated in favour of that power by means of the late treaty, it was wished that they should come forward with some unequivocal proof of their attachment to our cause, a cause which but very recently was their own;—it was expedient for our finances at that period to exchange for specie a certain number of Batavian inscriptions at stated payments. The Minister of Foreign Affairs gave them to understand, that an offer made on their part to buy up a certain quantity of these inscriptions would be regarded as a friendly act. They answered, that they had no such power: while they showed they had no inclination to do it.

In order to come to some accommodation, or to some friendly explanation, it was necessary to keep up frequent communications with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The latter publicly complained that they were not to be seen; and they themselves confess, that he frequently sent them an intimation of the surprise which this conduct on their part occasioned. But two of the Commissioners, entrenching themselves within the lines of etiquette, refused to comply with his desire. Mr. Gerry at length determined to wait upon him; spoke twice with the Minister: but, whether from a difficulty in explaining himself, or from the fear of committing himself, he said but little, and nothing decisive on any point. Meanwhile, the Commissioners thought it their duty to send a voluminous account of their negotiation to the President of the United States.

But of what materials could this account be

composed? They found it necessary to fill it up with the miserable manœuvres of intriguing politicians, who, observing the Commissioners were entrusted with interests of the highest moment, but that they kept aloof from the Government with whom they ought to treat, run eagerly to encourage their prejudices, and to intoxicate them with the idea of their own consideration, and with the opinion of their own importance.

One of these intriguers seems to have given himself out as holding some intercourse with the Minister, to whom, as a stranger, through some kind of recommendation, he had obtained access. Another of them, and he is the most stirring, rests himself on nothing but his intercourse with the former intriguer; for he declares that he has no acquaintance whatever with the Minister.

Such, however, is the situation of the man, whoever he may be, who is placed at the head of this department, that he is obliged to receive, and to listen to a number of persons, who are far from enjoying any share of his confidence, without his having any means of preventing the abuse they may make of these unmeaning and insignificant visits, of which they avail themselves with heedless inexperience, in order to promote their own interested views.

In the publication which the American Government has given of the account of its Commissioners, the names of these unacknowledged persons are designated by an initial letter. The Minister, impatient to discover their names, peremptorily required they should be given up to him; and at length succeeded in obtaining the desired communication, which he immediately deposited in
proper

proper hands. It will be learnt with pleasure that they are foreigners; and it will be easily believed, that they have been forward in doing justice to themselves, by hastening to quit the territories of the Republic. One only of these letters designates a Frenchman, who was not backward in declaring himself the language used by him as irreproachable; he is announced as having sometimes acted as an interpreter; but it is evident that he interpreted none but honourable propositions.

But as to the foreigners who make a figure in this negociation, it appears that the whole object of their intrigues was to obtain from the Americans a sum of twelve hundred thousand livres, in order to be distributed for purposes of corruption. From hence arise, and here terminate all the bustle, all the insinuations, all the reports, so minutely detailed in the accounts of the American Commissioners.

It must ever remain an insurmountable mystery, how men, employed as commissioners from the United States to the French Republic, could for a moment permit themselves to be imposed upon by manœuvres, &c. barefacedly false, and one must in this instance be tempted to take their mistake for bad faith.

What! three men are sent from America to France, in order to negociate a conciliation between the two Republics; after being embarrassed in a preliminary, they soon refuse to confer with the Minister in their quality of commissioners; but as individuals, they have every possible means of seeing him, either at his own house or elsewhere; two of them, however, persist in refusing

to avail themselves of the facilities which are put in their power.

Nor is this all ; they come forward and present the details of their negociation, as if they were convinced that the insulting propositions, which they say have been made to them, had been addressed to them by a man invested with the confidence of Government ; and nevertheless, in the course of their narrative, they inadvertently come out with the confession, that in repeated instances they mistrusted those clandestine communications, and that they ultimately resolved upon rejecting them for the future. Mr. Gerry even positively declares, that these intermeddlers *produced no authenticated power, no document of any nature whatever.*—They, in the meanwhile, persisted in refusing to avail themselves of the direct communications which the Minister held out to them at every instant. Is not the whole of this a labyrinth of contradictions ? And when it is duly observed through what series of intermeddlers they imagined they were finally to come at the Minister, with whom it was so easy for them immediately to consult, is not one necessarily compelled to think that they have themselves seriously adopted the consequences of their narrative ?

Here, it is a woman that is known to be connected with Mr. Pinckney, and who addresses him in the most innocent language—language which he might hear from one end of France to the other ; *Lend us*, said she one day, *some money to relieve the exigencies of our war ; we did not stick at lending you during your war*—and simple as was this language, it is fastened upon by Mr. Pinckney,

Pinckney, who is anxious to write down every thing, and to envenom every thing he writes. It is mysteriously conveyed by him to his government, as if it had any relation whatever with the clandestine communications made by the intriguers. Such are the minutiae in which mistrust descends ! Such are the blunderings of prejudice, when it attempts to reason ; and such is the scourge which the policy of certain men proves to the commerce of society !

On the other hand, it is a W. whom nobody has been able to discover, who introduces to Mr. Pinckney, an X. a very passionate man, pretending to be the bearer of a message from the Minister, but who, pressed to answer, whether or not he be personally known to the Minister, is compelled to say, " No ;" but that he holds the propositions which he makes from Y. who, he says, has some intercourse with the Minister ; but when, however, there is a question of entrusting to Y. an answer in the negative to his proposition for twelve thousand livres, he begs leave to be excused ; and he is compelled to acknowledge, from an impulse of a kind of shame, and at the risk of discrediting the part he plays, that the proposition neither comes from the Directory, nor even from the Minister ; that it comes solely from himself, Y. who was desirous to save the Commissioners from the mortification of a disavowal. But if these very persons have afterwards held a different language, was it not natural for the Commissioners ever after to mistrust their reports, and, above all, to endeavour at getting at the source themselves ? But they have not done so. How then is it possible to

reconcile their conduct, - either with reason or with good faith?

In the very account they have delivered in, they intimate it to be their desire to acquaint their Government, in the most minute and detailed manner, with every thing that passed relative to their commission. And, while with such scrupulous anxiety they recollect such a mass of absurdities and of wretched puerilities, they are wholly silent on the official communications which either the Ministers or those employed in the Foreign Office had held with them; and this, doubtless, because these communications, being in strict unison with the few made to them by the Minister himself, were pure, upright, and such as must reflect honour on the French Government; it was consistent with their plan to pass these over in silence. The others, so suspicious in their origin, and which were degrading in their object, they have taken the greatest pains to disclose and propagate.

They had but recently presented a voluminous enumeration of their pretended grievances; they were well aware that the Minister was about to address a note to them in answer, which was to form an authentic document in the negotiation, and which was carefully sent to them in the month of Ventose last. They hastened to publish what evidently did not come from the Minister, but which they endeavoured to impute to him, in order to weaken, no doubt, the very different impression which must have been produced by the Minister's note, in which every thing breathes the most sincere anxiety for a reconciliation.

The whole of these facts offers such a tissue of incongruities and contradictions, that the mind is bewil-

bewildered in them. One is at a loss how to state with precision the reproaches that ought to be made to the American Commissioners.

But it may be clearly seen and understood, that they have been most strangely deceived, if they have believed, and that they are the most perfidious if they have not believed, what they have related. In the expression of these reproaches which are torn from indignation, we must most studiously exclude Mr. Gerry, who, doubtless, may have been deceived both by the foreign intriguers, and perhaps even by his own colleagues; for in him no suspicion of bad faith or insincerity can attach.

But, now, what can be the secret motive which has instigated them to noise abroad so ostentatiously such puerile communications? By what means can they justify the pompous affectation with which the American people was prepared to hear them? How can it be conceived that a rational hope could be entertained of giving an impressing aspect to what was ridiculous, by instituting public fasts and prayers?

There was, doubtless, a great object in view, which made them hazard holding out, as discoveries of the highest importance, the incoherent tales of two foreign intriguers unconnected with France. Perhaps they supposed that the citizens of the United States of America would form an idea of the French Government from these caricatures, and that the French Government would be irritated by so pointed a provocation. They calculated the effect of the insult from the malignity of the intention, and not from the littleness of the means. In a word, they flattered themselves with exciting indignation instead of pity.

They

They wished for war; they wished that France, insulted, should declare war against the people whose cause she had defended, and that that people should, through their own efforts, be replaced under the dominion of England.

By means of that war, the British Cabinet would gain an ally who would labour for its interest, who would second its projects against the French and Spanish Colonies, and retard the moment of its humiliation: by means also of that war, the British Cabinet accelerates the execution of a plan of which it had never lost sight.

It is well known, that as soon as it despaired of re-uniting to the triple crown the States whose independence it was compelled to acknowledge, it at least endeavoured to revive in their minds prejudices favourable to limited monarchy; that they endeavoured to fortify by the analogy of constitutional forms, the habitudes that were common to the English and American people, and that they took care to keep for a length of time in the vicinity of the United States, one of the sons of GEORGE III. Can it then be conceived to be true, that, to the degradation of the human mind, there should be found a number of American citizens seriously reconciled to the English form of government? Can it be true that men, called by the public confidence to the head of the government of the United States, should have written in favour of the British Constitution, merely in order to prepare the adoption of it in their own country? Can it be true that a thirst for honours, that greediness for wealth, that a desire for continuing in power, should have already matured this conspiracy against the cause of freedom?

If

If this is not to be regarded as a mere suspicion, every thing is explained. A war is necessary for raising troops, and for obtaining subsidies, but a war of an unnatural complexion is eminently necessary against old friends, against brothers, against republicans; it is necessary that this war should excite civil commotions—that it should shock every idea of morality—that it should rouse to resistance the true sons of America. A multitude of pretexts are not wanting for stigmatizing as seditious the glorious defenders of principles, and for substituting a monarchical in the room of a representative government..

It were henceforward superfluous to dissemble. Such are the criminal attempts of the English Cabinet—such is the blind inclination of a Government which it influences—and it is the French Republic, who, for the cause of liberty, sacrificed the blood and fortune of its citizens; it is the French Republic that is instigated to strike the fatal blow! But, above the controul of her resentment, she will listen only to her wishes for the happiness of the two republics; and she will appeal to the universe as judge of the generosity of the dispositions, which she has not ceased, and which she never will cease to manifest, for living in peace and amity with America.

It is of the utmost importance to lay before the public the letters written to Mr. Gerry, Envoy of the United States, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the moment this strange publication came to his knowledge. It is equally important to communicate the answers of Mr. Gerry. They are as follows;

*The Minister of Foreign Affairs to Mr. GERRY,
Envoy of the United States.*

" Paris, 11 Prairial, May 30.

" SIR,

" I HEREWITH transmit you a London newspaper of the 15th May last. You will find that it contains a very strange publication. I perceive, with the utmost surprise, that certain *Intrigans* have availed themselves of the reserve (*icolement*) which the Envoys of the United States maintained, to make proposals, and to hold a language, the object of which evidently was to deceive you.

" I request you immediately to communicate to me the names for which the initials W. X. Y. and Z. stand; and likewise the name of the Lady who is represented to have had conversations with Mr. Pinckney upon American affairs. If you have any reluctance to send me them in writing, be so good as communicate them confidentially to the bearer.

" I firmly rely upon the zeal you must feel to put the Government in a situation thoroughly to investigate these proceedings (*menees*), by which I congratulate you in not having been duped, and which you cannot but wish to see cleared up."

Answer of Mr. GERRY.

" Paris, May 31, 1798.

" I HAVE received, Citizen Minister, your letter of the 11th Prairial (30th May), and the newspaper to which it alludes. The newspaper contains

contains the whole of the irregular negotiations (*negociations informes*) communicated by the Envoys to their Government. The letter proves that certain intriguers (*Intrigans*) had made proposals to the Envoys, and had carried on conversations with them, the object of which evidently was to impose upon them. You accordingly express a desire that I should impart to you their names.

“ If these persons have not been authorised to come forward, or, being invested with definite powers, have exceeded them, they have outraged the French Government and the Envoys. This point I am not competent to decide, as they did not produce, as far as I know, any authority, any document of any kind whatever.

“ The publications in question are sufficient to prove how very delicate my situation is, with regard to the names of these individuals; and they contained circumstances which I hope will enable you to investigate the affair to the bottom, without insisting upon any other communications from me. At the same time, desirous to shield innocent persons from suspicions, by which they might have been placed in an awkward situation, I have no objection to declare, that three of the individuals mentioned are foreigners, and that the fourth acted only as a messenger and interpreter.

“ You will perceive, Citizen Minister, the extreme repugnance of the Envoys to such an irregular mode of negotiation, from their answer of the 30th October to certain propositions which had previously been made to them. Upon the 1st of November they determined to put an end

to such intercourse, and they kept their resolution, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which were subsequently made; at the same time, however, they thought it their duty to communicate the whole to their Government.

“Accept, Citizen Minister, the assurance of my profound esteem.”

*The Minister of Foreign Affairs to Mr. GERRY,
Envoy of the United States.*

“Paris, 13 Prairial, Year 6, (June 1.)

“SIR,

“I RECEIVED your letter of yesterday; you inform me first, that the newspaper I sent you contains the whole of the irregular negotiations communicated by the Envoys to their Government. Secondly, that the persons in question, as far as you know, produced no authority, no document, of any kind whatever to accredit them. Thirdly, that three of the individuals mentioned, that is to say, in the order in which I placed them, W.X.Y. are foreigners, and that the fourth, that is Z. acted only as a messenger and interpreter.

“Although I am aware of the repugnance you must feel to name these individuals, it is my duty to entreat you to make that feeling give way to the importance of the object. Have the goodness then, 1st, Either to give me their names in writing, or communicate them confidentially to the bearer. 2dly, To name the Lady to whom Mr. Pinckney alludes. 3dly, To tell me if any of the citizens employed in my department, and authorized by me to see the Envoys, said a single word which had the least analogy to the scandalous proposition

position (*proposition choquante*) made, by X. and Y. with respect to the payment of any sum whatever, intended to be pocketed in a corrupt manner."

Answer of Mr. GERRY.

" Paris, 3d June, 1798, 16th Prairial, Year 6.

" CITIZEN MINISTER,

" I HAVE received your letter of the 13th P a-
 irial, which, after having quoted part o mine of
 the 31st of May, you press me immediately to
 give way to the importance of the object; and,
 1st, to give you in writing, or to communicate
 confidentially to the bearer, the names of the per-
 sons for whom the letters W. X. Y. Z. stand.
 2dly, To name the Lady alluded to by Mr. Pinck-
 ney. 3dly. To declare, whether any of the ci-
 tizens belonging to your office, and authorised by
 you to see the Envoys, ever said a word which
 had the least analogy to the scandalous proposition
 made by X. and Y. respecting the payment of any
 sum whatever to be pocketed in a corrupt man-
 ner.

" With regard to the persons understood by the
 letters X. Y. Z. I shall send you their names, au-
 thenticated by my hand and seal, if you assure me
 that they shall not be published as coming from
 me; although this measure does not appear to me
 necessary, in order to discover the whole of them,
 and as Z. informs me that he has voluntarily
 avowed himself. But W. never having said a
 word to me respecting X. or any part of our
 communications, I take it for granted, that the
 manifest impropriety of which I should be guilty

in doing what you desire upon a hearsay, will be a sufficient excuse for omitting his name.

“ It is not in my power to give you the name of any Lady, for no Lady has had any political communication with me since my arrival in Paris.

“ With regard to the citizens employed in your department, and authorised by you, in your official communications, I cannot recollect a word uttered by any one of them, which had the least analogy to the propositions made by X. and Y. in their irregular negotiations, with respect to the payment of money to be pocketed in a corrupt manner.

“ I beg you to accept, Citizen Minister, the assurances of my perfect esteem and respect.”

*The Minister of Foreign Affairs to Mr. GERRY,
Envoy of the United States.*

“ Paris, 16 Prairial, June 3.

“ SIR,

“ I have just received your letter of yesterday. You may send me, in perfect confidence, the names to which you allude, under your hand and seal. I give you the assurance that they shall not be published as coming from you.

“ Accept, &c.”

Note.—The names were accordingly transmitted to the Minister, by whom they were immediately recorded.

The following letter from the citizen referred to by the letter Z. it is equally important to lay before the public.

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

" Paris, Prairial 13, May 31.

" MR. Gerry has communicated to me the letter which you yesterday wrote him, in which you expressly desire him to acquaint you with the names of the persons understood by the letters W. X. Y. Z. referred to in the Correspondence of the American Envoys, printed in a public paper of the United States of America, dated 12th of April.

" My delicacy could not but be severely hurt, to see myself, under the appellation of Z. performing a part in the company of certain *Intrigans*, whose object, doubtless, was to derive advantage from the credulity of the American Envoys, and to make them their dupes. Finding myself implicated in this affair, and desirous to remove the uneasiness I felt, respecting the disagreeable impressions, and the consequences, which the publication of your letter to Mr. Gerry may have occasioned, I thought it my duty to see you without delay, and to entreat you, Citizen Minister, to have the goodness to give me your declaration in writing, that in the interviews I had with these gentlemen I followed up the communication which you employed me to transmit to them, in the manner which I now proceed to explain.

" In the beginning of last Brumaire, having gone to pay my respects to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the conversation having turned upon the United States of America, he expressed to me his surprise that no Americans, and particularly the new Envoys, ever came to his house;
that

that this was not the way to open a negotiation, for the success of which they had more reason than us to be concerned; that he would receive them individually with great pleasure, and particularly Mr. Gerry, whom he had known at Boston. Knowing the friendship which I maintained with Mr. Gerry, he desired me to communicate to them what he had said. I accordingly waited upon Mr. Gerry, who having sent for his colleagues, imparted to them the conversation which I had had with the Citizen Minister.

“ Messrs. Pinckney and Marshal, from motives of etiquette, refused to wait upon the Minister; but as the same reasons did not apply to Mr. Gerry, it was agreed that he should go next day to the Minister’s house, and that I should accompany him. At this period, Mr. Gerry could not express himself in French. Next day we accordingly went; but the Minister not being at home, Mr. Gerry requested that a day should be named for the visit, and it was fixed for a few days after. We went to the place of meeting, and, after the usual compliments, Mr. Gerry having expressed to the Minister his wish to see harmony re-established between the Republics, the Minister replied—that the Directory had come to a determination not to treat with them till they had made reparation for some articles in the speech of the President at the opening of the Congress, and given an explanation of some others; that he could only put off for a few days making an official communication to them of this determination; that till then, if they had any propositions to make which could be agreeable to the Directory, he would present them with the utmost alacrity;

alacrity; that considering the circumstance, and the services of a similar kind which France had performed on a similar occasion to the United States, the best way would be for them to offer a loan to France, either by taking Batavian inscriptions for the sum of 15 or 16 millions of florins, or in any other manner that might be approved.

“ Mr. Gerry, after replying in a polite, though evasive manner, on the first article, added on the subject of the loan, that their powers did not extend so far, but that he would talk over the matter with his colleagues. It is to be observed, that as the Minister spake nothing but French, I repeated in English to Mr. Gerry what he said; and that, although certain that he very well understood the answers of Mr. Gerry, I repeated them to him in French. We took our leave of the Minister, who then received a courier, and he desired me at parting to repeat to Mr. Gerry and his colleagues, what he had said to us. Accordingly I repeated to Messrs. Pinckney and Marshal, in presence of Mr. Gerry, the conversation we had had with the Minister.

“ A few days after, Mr. Gerry requested me again to accompany him on a visit to the Minister, and having renewed his expressions of the extreme desire he entertained to see the most perfect union re-established between the two nations, he recurred to the insufficiency of their powers, and proposed, in his own name, and that of his colleagues, that one of them should immediately set out for America with the conditions which the French Government might propose. The Minister answered, that it would then require six months to have an answer, and that it was of the utmost import-

importance to come to a speedy resolution; that he was extremely desirous to have frequent communication with them individually and amicably; this appearing to him to be the best means to arrive at a speedy understanding: he lamented on this account that he had yet had no communication with them.

“ Such, Citizen Minister, as far as my memory can recollect, are the details of the two conversations at which I was present. I shall only add, that no person wishes more anxiously than I do to see this negotiation brought to a successful conclusion.

“ Health and respect,

“ HAUTEVAL.”

FINIS.

Just Published by J. RIDGWAY,

A VIEW

OF THE

Conduct of the Executive in the Foreign Affairs

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

As connected with the Mission to the

FRENCH REPUBLIC,

During the Years 1794, 5, and 6. By JAMES MONROE, late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic. Illustrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE, and other Authentic Documents, The Third Edition, with Additions. Price 2s. 6d.

BRITISH

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